DISPUTATIO MEDICA
INAUGURALIS
DE
RABIE CANINA;

QUAM,

ANNUENTE SUMMO NUMINE,

Ex Auctoritate Reverendi admodum Viri,

D. GEORGII BAIRD, SS.T.P.

ACADEMIÆ EDINBURGENÆ PRÆFECTI;

NECNON

Amplissimi SENATUS ACADEMICI Consensu, et
Nobilissimæ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ Decreto;

PRO

GRADU DOCTORIS,

SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS AC PRIVILEGIIS
RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS;

ERUDITORUM EXAMINI SUBJICIT

THOMAS AKIN,

CAROLINIENSIS AUSTRALIS:

SOCIET. REG. PHYS. SOC. HON.

Ad diem 24. Junii, horâ locoque solitis.

EDINBURGI:
EXCUDEBANT ADAMUS NEILL ET SOCII.

M DCC XCIX.

AMICIS SUIS,

ROBERTO SMITH,

CAROLINÆ AUSTRALIS EPISCOPO,

ET

JACOBO LYNAH, M. D.

THOMAS AKIN

S. P. D.

Sinite me, viri amicissimi, tuis nominibus hanc Dissertationem ornare, occasionemque oblatam arripere, prædicandi, quantum vobis devinctus sum, propter amicitiam singularem quâ me cohonestare dignati estis.

VIVITE ET VALETE.

ITEM,

ELISHÆ POINSETT, M. D.

PRIMOQUE EJUS MEDICINÆ PRÆCEPTORI;

HASCE STUDIORUM PRIMITIAS,

ANIMI GRATI

EXIGUUM, SED SINCERUM, TESTIMONIUM,

SACRAS VULT

THOMAS AKIN.

ERRATUM.

P. 22. lin. 12. *pro* ex ſpes, *lege* exſpes

DISPUTATIO MEDICA

INAUGURALIS

DE

RABIE CANINA.

NULLA ferè ex variis affectionibus, quibus hominum genus opportunum eſt, medicorum attentionem plùs in ſe convertit, quam horrenda peſtis, de qua hìc agitur. Infelix autem mali exemplorum, quæ literis mandantur, exitus, obſcura aut ferè nulla, quam cadaverum, hoc morbo peremptorum, inciſio, lux, nobis attulit, ſingularis ſignorum

natura, mira medicinæ hucusque tentatæ infelicitas, ſententiarum de reconditâ morbi indole, varietas, et contradicentium catervæ, non ſolum rei difficultatem, ſed etiam lugendam medicorum ignorantiam planè declarant.

Nihil igitur novi de argumento atrâ nocte preſſo, reputantibus tentamina hujuſmodi inauguralia neceſſariò, nunquam fere ſponte, ſuſcipi, jure ſperandum eſt.

HISTORIA.

Rabiei Caninæ hiſtoria ex veterum monumentis vix, ac ne vix quidem, erui poteſt : idque licèt fieri potuiſſet, plus tamen curioſitatis quàm utilitatis habere mihi videtur : hîc cum ingenioſo D. Mease, cujus verba mihi citare fas ſit, plane ſentio. " The moſt pro-
" bable

" bable opinion is, that, as dogs have exifted
" at all ages, it muft be of very ancient
" date *." SWIETENIUS inquit: " Apud
" HIPPOCRATEM nullibi mentio fit illius mor-
" bi; fed tamen inde non fequitur, non exti-
" tiffe illius tempore. Forte minus frequens
" fuit illo loco, ubi HIPPOCRATES vixit: nam
" ubique locorum hunc morbum non æque
" communem effe innuit AURELIANUS, dum
" dicit †."

Rabies Canina ex animalium rabidorum morfu femper exoritur: quæ vero animalia venenum morfibus frequentiùs infpirant, ea funt canes, lupi, et vulpes, quibus annumerandæ funt feles, quæ, ut MORGAGNIUS notat, omnium animalium canibus hoc vitio proximæ funt.

Urfi

* MEASE on Hydrophobia.

† Comment.

Ursi et leopardi hoc malo interdum sponte corripi feruntur: an ursorum autem genus eodem sponte corripiantur vehementer dubito; tale enim exemplum idonea auctoritate munitum nunquam mihi novisse contigit: ursos domitos, condocefactos, et in urbes deductos, quod maura servitia America Australi sæpius factitant, quotidie videmus. Porro certamini canes inter et ursum sæpe interfui; hic ad palum adligatus canibus immissis in furorem agitur, pluresque licèt ex illis furibundus momorderit, malum tamen inde natum nunquam vidi.

Quod leopardos attinet, celeberrimi SWIETENII sententia præ cæteris mihi arridet. "Quia hæ feræ," inquit ille "ab hominum "commercio remotæ latebras densis in sylvis "quærunt, et fere semper, dum hominum vel "aliud animal mordent, occidant et fœdissi- "me dilaniant *."

Galli

* Comment.

Galli gallinacei itidem hoc malo ſponte corripi dicuntur, duo hujuſmodi a SWIETENIO memoriæ produntur exempla; unum olitoris, qui, manu galli roſtro ad ſanguinis effuſionem vulneratà, brevi furioſus evaſit, et tertio a vulnere infixo die animam efflavit; alterum mulieris, quæ, brachio, inter duos gallos acriter pugnantes ſeparandum, ſaucio, hydrophobiâ inde correptà, fato obiit. Qui autem hæc animalia rabie ſponte correpta fuiſſe aſſerunt, hos, auctoris jam citati verbis interrogare fas eſt, "Cur non frequentius rabioſi fi-
"erent galli gallinacei, dum in angli aluntur
"ad pugnas, et quidem ferociſſimi reddun-
"tur *?" De hac re ſic ſcribit D. JAMES:
"It is poſſible for a cock bit by a mad ani-
"mal to contract the diſtemper and commu-
"nicate it to man, by pecking him, ſo as to
"penetrate beyond the external cuticle or
"ſkin, but not otherwiſe †."

Animalibus,

* Comment.

† On Canine Madneſs.

Animalibus, quæ diro huic malo maxime patere videntur, memoratis; num idem homini unquam ſponte ſuperveniat, jam inquirendum reſtat: et ſane ſi pleriſque auctoribus, qui de hac re ſcripſerunt, fides habēnda ſit, complura exempla, quibus liquidorum timor affectionum penitùs diverſarum effectus erat, veram hydrophobiam judicares. D. MEASE hujuſmodi gaſtritide, quæ hydrophobiam comitem habuit, laborantis exemplum a Doctore INNES acceptam narrat: hîc autem, ubi æger non minùs ſolida, quippe morbum æqualiter, ſaltem acerbantia, quàm fluida, reformidet oportet, vocabuli abuſio illico elucet: potionis autem, quam æger, præ ingenti, quæ gaſtritidem comitatur, ſiti, ſæpius efflagitat formido appellationis hujus ineptæ cauſa fuit.

Porro compluria hydrophobiæ exempla quæ, nullo animalis rabioſi morſu orta feruntur,

tur,

tur, nunquam extitiſſe mihi perſuadetur: de hac quæſtione auctores idonei, D. VAUGHAN et MEASE inquiunt. "Many of theſe are "ſo deficient in point of accuracy as to leave "the reader in ſuſpenſe as to the fact for "which he conſults them, and therefore de- "ſerve any other name as well as hydropho- "bia*." "If thoſe caſes be properly ana- "lyzed," inquit D. FERRIAR, "they will be "found to belong to the claſs of hyſterical, "febrile, mental, or ſpaſmodic diſorders, and "by ranking them under their proper titles, "we ſhall at once clear this ſubject from a "great and accumulating maſs of error †."

Exempla, quæ ultro apparuiſſe perhibentur, ex animalis rabidi morſu adeo levi, aut tam diu ante mali acceſſum illato, ut prætermiſſus fuerit, veraque infortunii origo hydrophobo

* MEASE.

† FERRIAR's Medical Hiſtories.

phobo latuerit, orta esse, facile quidem adducor ut credam.

Sorbendi autem difficultas, imaginationis præstigiatricis, ut D. PERCIVAL jure notat, proles haud rarò existit, quod ex sequenti historia conficitur. "A man and his wife
" had been bitten by a dog which they sup-
" posed to be mad; the woman thought her-
" self well; but the man, a meagre hypo-
" chondriacal subject, fancied that he had
" uneasiness in his throat, and that he could
" hardly swallow any thing. When he first
" applied to me, a medical friend who was
" present, asked him whether he had any sen-
" sation of heat at the pit of his stomach.
" He answered in the negative, doubtfully;
" but next day I found him in bed, com-
" plaining of *heat at the pit of his stomach*,
" difficulty of swallowing, tremors and con-
" fusion in the head. He continued to per-

" suade

" ſuade himſelf he was ill of *rabies*, and con-
" fined himſelf to bed, expecting death, for
" nearly a fortnight. At laſt I remarked to
" him, that perſons who were attacked by
" rabies never ſurvived more than ſix days:
" this drew him out of bed, and he began
" to walk about *."

Jam vix ambigi poteſt, quin hoc exemplum, imaginationi ineptè indulgendo, pro hydrophobia minime dubiâ haberetur, ægro exitium brevi allaturum.

Negari quidem non poteſt, quin potionis faſtidium et horror aliis pariter affectionibus ſe comites jungant; has autem idcirco hydrophobiæ nomine inſignire minime fas eſt; et ſanè, rogare liceat quare hæc affectio egregie præter cæteras, ex contagio peculiari pendentes,

* FERRIAR's Medical Hiſtories.

dentes, variolas, putà, et ſyphilidea, ſponte oriri dicatur? Ad ſummam, igitur, hydrophobiam nunquam alia moveri cauſa quàm viro peculiari, ex vulnere, quod animal rabioſum mordicùs infinxerit, in corporis penetralia delato, aſſerere non dubito.

DE MORBI PHÆNOMENIS.

"Potionis cujuſlibet, utpote convulſionem "pharyngis dolentem cientis, faſtidium et "horror; plerumque e morſo animalis ra-"bidi *."

Quamvis illuſtrem et jurè celeberrimum hujus definitionis auctorem vehementer obſervem, ipſi tamen omnia aſſentiri non poſ-

ſum:

* Cullen. Noſolog. Method. Genus LXIV.

ſum: liquidorum formidinem rabici, de qua agitur, ſolius indicium eſſe, gutturiſque affectioni ſemper progredi, poſuit: hæc autem plurimum dubito: non deſunt enim exempla quibus ſolida haud minori, quàm liquida, difficultate, devorantur. Boli potioniſque horrorem ex devorandi, ſorbendive, difficultate, quàm hydrophobus antea expertus eſt, omnino pendere cum Doctore MEASE aſſentimur. Porrò CULLENUS malum ſponte interdum ſuboriri cenſet: hoc autem ob rationes ſuprà allatas nunquam fieri credimus. Morbi igitur character, quam MEASE his verbis tradidit, potior mihi videtur: "Violent convul-"ſions of the whole body, particularly of "the throat, creating a difficulty of ſwal-"lowing, proceeding from the bite of a mad "animal *."

Variis

* MEASE.

Variis a mortifero viro in venas fixo temporibus indicia se ostendunt: acuti quaquaversus in partis affectæ viciniam, et subinde in guttur, ventriculum, et intestina, dolores vibrantur. Capitis dolor, nausea, et interdum vomitus, torpore simul et languore, motusque fastidio, cæterisque summæ debilitatis signis, comitantibus, ægrum exercent: insomnia miserum terrent: musculi convulsionibus vellicantur: dolores fugaces augentur: urinæ ardor et difficultas adsunt; respiratio suspiriis turbatur; animus est insigniter demissus: æger vitam pertæsus hominum consortium fugit: sanguisque jam e vena missus nil, teste SWIETENIO, morbidum exhibet. Scrobiculi dolor, fauciumque et gutturis angustia, devorandi difficultatis causa, sentiuntur; ingens jam circa vitalia anxietas, et mira inquietudo, quæ hydrophobum situm constanter mutare, et crebra ex imo pectore suspiria trahere, cogunt, perpetuò urgent: totum

tum corpus tremoribus concutitur; animaque difficillime reciprocatur: ſenſuum acumen mirum in modum augetur: oculi lucem refugiunt: quivis ſtrepitus invitam nervorum trepidationem excitat: aër, utcunque temperatus ſit, gelidus, ingratuſque, ſentitur: oculorum acies ferox atque torva evadit: anxietas peculiariter lugubris, ſummaque in vultu, cujus ſpecies perpetuò mutatur, deſperatio depingitur: ſaliva copioſè movetur: arente torrentur fauces ſiti; jamque ingratiſſima ſenſa leviſſimo vorandi niſu excitantur: globi ſenſus per ventriculum quaſi voluti, indeque ad fauces aſcendentis, ſtrangulationemque minitantis, ſentitur: muſculi faciei diſtorquentur; convulſioneſque ſuperveniunt: vomitus augetur; et ſpirandi difficultas adeo intenditur, ut æger ſummis, leniſſimo aëris flabro ſentito, anguſtiis prematur: pyrexia cum algore interdum ſupervenit; hoc autem rariùs fit.

Partis

Partis morſæ doloribus aliquantum jam minutis, ſtupor et paralyſis ſuccedunt; cæteraque ſigna ingraveſcunt: cubatio malum acerbat; æger itaque ſedet, vel ambulat: ſaliva adeo eſt viſcida, ut multum negotii faceſſat; et ſcreatu peculiari, qui a nonnullis latratui componitur, ad eam expellendam opus ſit: corpus jam a leviſſimis cauſis, præſertim quovis liquida ſorbendi conatu, in ſpaſmos cietur: jamque comæ, teſte Swietenio, arrectæ ſunt; ægerque aquæ, aliuſve liquidi, linguæ præſertim, aut labris admoti, aut etiam corporis cujuſvis albidi, aut pellucidi, ſpeculi putà, viſu, aut tactu, totus inhorreſcit: Canis quoque conſpectum contremiſcit; hoc autem mali cauſam noſcentium peculiare putat D. Mease. Solida jam difficile vorantur; imo ſpaſmi, eorum mentione factâ, interdum naſcuntur. Quamvis urgente delirio, parum cohærentia perpetuò loquitur, non adeo tamen a mentis ſanitate alienus

eſt,

eſt, quin ad quæſita aptè reſpondeat. Morbo hucuſque provecto, ſemen tentigine ſcrotique contractione, invitè emittitur: arteriarum pulſus debiles, crebri, et intermittentes fiunt: pupillæ præter naturam ampliantur; rerum non exiſtentium umbræ obverſantur oculis, qui modò caligant, modò etiam nil omnino cernunt. Omnia ſigna tandem ingraveſcunt: ſaliva ſpumoſa, quam hydrophobus expuere, aut abſtergere conatur, in ore colligitur; lingua exſeritur; vox fit rauca; muſculi, faciei præſertim, ſpaſmis horrendùm diſtorquentur; vires jam rapide labaſcere; arteriarum percuſſus vix ſentiuntur: ſpiritus fit admodum difficilis; corporis extrema frigent; ſudor gelidus prorumpit: miſerque tandem, modò convulſionibus, ſtrangulatione quaſi ortis rapitur; modò fronte tranquillà, menteque ſerenâ, extremum halitum efflat.

CAUSÆ.

CAUSÆ.

Virus peculiare, corpori animalis rabidi morſu infixum, ſola hydrophobiæ cauſa remota mihi videtur: modum verò quo idem corpus penetrat, hìc loci exquirere haud alienum putamus. Virus per vaſa abſorbentia in ſanguinem deferri, complures ſibi perſuaſum habent: hoc autem minime veriſimile videtur; nam, ut D. MEASE inquit, "If an "actual abſorption of matter took place, we "ſhould uniformly find it ſtop at the firſt lym-"phatic gland, which was ſituated between "the place of abſorption and the common "receptacle of the thoracic duct, and there "cauſe a ſwelling and inflammation ſimilar

"to

"to what is obſerved to take place in the ab-
"ſorption of the poiſon producing the ſmall-
"pox, venereal diſeaſe, or pus of any kind.
"No ſuch appearance, however, has ever
"been obſerved by the writers of any of
"the caſes on record *." Fac autem virus, aliorum contagiorum inſtar, abſorberi: quare cor et arterias afficiendo inflammationem, aut phlogiſticam totius corporis diatheſin, non concitat? percuſſus arteriarum crebros, validos, atque duros, calorem totius corporis auctum, aliaque inflammationis indicia ſolita, apperere certè oporteret: nulla autem hujuſmodi ſigna hydrophobis ſuperveniunt: arteriarum enim pulſus debiles, frequentes, et intermittentes, ut ex plurium mali exemplorum hiſtoria patet, plerumque exiſtunt: ſanguis e phlegmaſiis laborantium venis miſſus, cruſtam albidam et tenacem plerumque exhibet; hæc autem ſanguinis ſpecies in malo,

C de

* MEASE.

de quo agitur, nunquam obſervatur; hydrophobicorum enim, et ſecunda valetudine utentium, ſanguis, ut a cel. SWIETENIO accipimus, nihil, quantum obſervatione percipi poteſt, inter ſe diffident.

Porrò Variolæ et Syphilidis contagio effectus ſuos temporibus definitis plerumque edunt: et ab hac naturæ præſcriptione, qualiſcunque terræ plaga, aut ægri corporis habitus fuerit, raro quidem aberrant: rabiei autem caninæ virus nullum certum prodeundi tempus obſervat; quovis à primo ictûs infixi die ad plures uſque menſes effectus infandos præſtiturum.

Jamque opinionem, qua ponitur ægrum virus oſculis inſpirare, nullis juſtis rationibus inniti jure, ut mihi videtur, colligi poteſt: nam ſi virus abſorberi non credatur; mali exempla quæ oſculatione nata perhibentur, negligenda

negligenda ſunt. Et ſanè D. MEASE hiſtoriam a D. VAUGHAN acceptam cujuſdam narrat nutricis, quæ infantem hoc malo laborantem, quìcum ſemper erat, ſæpius oſculata eſt, plenumque ejus ſpiritum ſæpius, nullo inde orto malo, accepit. Ab eodem auctore aliud inſuper hominis, qui digitum ægrotantis ori, quò miſerum moleſtâ et tenaci ſalivâ expediret, ſæpius impunè indere ſolebat, exemplum, a Doctore MUNCKLEY primo memoriæ proditum, accipimus.

Vulnus viro in corpus figendo prorſus neceſſarium exiſtimo: porrò venenum intra partis vulneratæ limites actionis expers, dum mali indices prodierint, latitare, vel hinc patet, quòd ægri poſt vulnus infixum morborum generalium, et medicamentorum, quæ totum corpus afficiunt, vires diu ante interdum patiuntur, quam hydrophobiæ notæ ſe oſtendant: hujuſmodi quidem inſigne hominis, cui

cui hydrargyrus per dies 45 dabatur, neque mali indicia non nisi 75° à morsu die elapso supervenerunt, exemplum in observationibus medicis exstat *. Denique D. MEASE casum pueri narrat, cui Dominus NOURSE calculum, plures post ictum infixum menses, excidit, quamvis nullum unquam vulnus sanabilius videbatur, puerque quinta hebdomeda deambulabat, horrenda tamen mali indicia postea supervenerunt. Sic inquit D. MEASE: "Those who have the misfortune to be bitten perform all their functions equally well, as when in the most perfect health; until the poison comes into action: there can, therefore, be no doubt but that it remains in the part where it was originally inserted, until the application of some cause favours its producing the disease †".

DIAGNOSIS.

* Med. Ob. et Inq.

† MEASE.

DIAGNOSIS.

Tetanus eſt ſola quidem affectio de quâ lis movetur: in eorum autem, qui bina hæc mala minimè inter ſe diſcrepare opinantur, ſententiam concedere nequeo. 1*mo*, Enim tetanus calidarum terræ plagarum ferè proprius exiſtit; hydrophobia autem frigidis pariter ac calidis communis eſt. Non deſunt quidem qui hydrophobiam calidis regionibus multo frequentiùs occurrere contendunt; hoc autem canibus rabie in illis terræ locis ſæpius correptis, pluribuſque mortalibus inde neceſſariè morſis, tribuendum judicamus. 2*do*, Aquæ formido, raró tetano, plerumque vero hydrophobia, laborantes, me judice, afficit. 3*tio*, Tetanicis maxillæ ſemper, hydrophobis

bis vero nunquam, credo, obſerantur. *4to*, Si hydrophobia, ut quibuſdam placet, ex mero vulnere oriatur, quare cujuſvis animalis, aut canis etiam ſani, morſu, non concitatur?

PROGNOSIS.

Indiciis hydrophobiæ ortis, ſpes plerumque in anguſto eſt: nec aliud ferè quàm ægri exitium expectare fas eſt: Sanationis enim exempla, quæ, hoc ſigno nato, literis mandantur, adeo rara ſunt; cunctaque remedia hactenus tentata, medicorum expectationem toties fefellerunt, ut ſalutis ex ſpes ſimus oporteat. At ægrum tamen in tanta deſerere miſeria nos minime decet; nihil enim, quod ars noſtra poteſt, intentatum linqui debet.

RATIO MEDENDI.

Partis morſæ exciſio ab omnibus fere auctoribus commendatur: neque quidem ambigi poteſt, quin hoc remedium, quoties commodè adhiberi poteſt, cæteris omnibus præſtet. Si leve facici, aut vaſorum magnorum ſanguineorum viciniæ, aut adeo amplum partibus toroſis, ut exciſio periculoſa foret, vulnus infigatur, in primo caſu adaugeatur, et qualecunque fuerit, virus aut præcipiti frigidæ lapſu, aut eâdem ex ſyphone defluente, et diu admotâ, abluatur neceſſe eſt. Cucurbitulæ ſine ferro, et liquor *gaſtricus*, eodem conſilio a quibuſdam commendantur. "The preference given to cold water," inquit D. Percival, "for the firſt ablution is

"judicious,

" judicious, and accords with the idea above
" advanced, that the nerves are the parts
" alone injured by the canine virus. They
" may thus perhaps be rendered torpid, and
" the virus greatly diluted, or waſhed away
" before they recover ſuch ſenſibility as to
" be capable of ſuffering from its action.
" When this plan has been ſufficiently ap-
" plied, warm water ſhould be uſed not on-
" ly as a better ſolvent, but to produce a
" flow of blood, which coming from num-
" berleſs ſmall veſſels, may tend to complete
" the cleanſing of the wound *."

His factis, pars morſa medicamento aliquo cauſtico aliquandiu ulcerari debet: hoc conſilio abſolvendo ſoda muriata, cauterium, argentum nitratum, cantharides, et etiam pulvis nitratus †, vulnere inditus, et dein, accenſus,

* Percival's Eſſays.

† *Vulgo Gun-powder.*

cenſus, commendantur; gravia autem, horum remediorum quibuſdam, præſertim cauterio, non ſolum ob dirum cruciatum, corporiſque probrum, inde nata, jure objici poſſent.

"I have no experience," inquit D. James, "of the virtues of ſalt, or a hot iron applied "to the part affected by the bite, therefore "can ſay nothing of them to the reader's ſa- "tisfaction, or my own; but I muſt confeſs, "I think them likely enough to do ſome "good, provided their application be imme- "diate: but I ſhould have very little depen- "dence on either, or both, if uſed ten minutes "after the reception of the injury; for, in "a very little time, the contagion may have "reached where neither the ſalt, nor the cau- "tery can follow it*." Eadem fere pulveri nitrato plagæ indendo, et dein accendendo adverſantur.

* James on Canine Madneſs.

adverſantur. Argentum nitratum, ſæpius accuratè licèt tentatum voto, ni fallor, parum ceſſit: Præfecti claſſis Rowley filio, cujus caſum a D. Mease accipimus, ſtatim a morſu admotum ſucceſſu carebat. Cantharides laudantur; æquales autem earum et unguenti reſinoſi partes antepondendæ videntur. Hydrargyrus nunquam, putamus, plenè, aut eâ, quâ dicet accuratione, tentatus fuit: medici enim eundem, quippe parum aut nihil profuturum credentes, paucos tantum dies adhibitum, omittunt: quò autem ejus vires æquè judicemus, non ſolùm parti vulneratæ, ſed etiam toti corpori, tantâ copiâ adhiberi debet, ut ſaliva copioſè moveatur, et humor ubertim e vulnere unguenti ſupra laudati uſu fundatur: Oleum variis, potionum, putà, frictionis, et etiam balnei, cui totum corpus immergatur, formis, largè adhibitum vim ſentiendi nimiam minuendi cauſa commendatur. Opium eodem conſilio datur; plura

grana

grana primò dari, dofifque fæpe iterari, et prout figna poftulaverint, augeri, debet. Mofchus quoque et camphora acutioris fentiendi facultatis imminutione laudantur: opium autem multò plus profuturum judicamus. Si mofchus detur, dofis folito major, fæpius iteranda, fit. Frigidarium exitum licèt felicem rariùs habuerit, nonnullis hydrophobis aliquantum prodeffe poteft: "Inftead of "half drowning the patient by a forcible "immerfion, as generally advifed, the water "fhould be employed by way of *affufion*, and "friction made ufe of afterwards *."

Porrò cinchona officinalis, vinum generofum, et ferri præparata fuppetias ferent. Jufcula tepida, aromatibus fcitè condita, larga manu dentur. Si forbendi difficultas potionem impediat, remedia jam laudata enematum forma adminiftrentur neceffe eft.

* Mease.

F I N I S.